

3 BRIGADES ARE ENTRAINING

Pershing's Base At Colonia Dublan

ROOSEVELT IS FOR HUGHES

5000 MEN WILL BE PLACED HERE

Reported Carranza Troops Preparing to Resist; Carrasco at Guzman.
Says Will Take Until Thursday to Get Ready; No Declaration of War.
Declares Record Of Hughes Is Guarantee Of His Thorough Americanism.
PLACES PRINCIPLES ABOVE THE PARTY
Colonel Declares He Will Strongly Support the Republican Candidate.

With Few Surviving Men of His Command, Capt. Morey Reaches Adobe House at Carrizal; Makes His Way Finally Alone and Wounded to American's Ranch House Where Maj. Jenkins Finds Him.

By GEORGE H. CLEMENTS.
Save themselves. The men proceeded without him.
Morey Escapes.
Capt. Morey, in some manner, yet unknown, managed to rally strength enough to reach the ranch house of McCabe, an American, living about nine miles from Carrizal, where Maj. Jenkins found him. Capt. Morey's wound is not a dangerous one.
Said Unaccounted For.
Maj. Jenkins's report today of the operations of the relief force that had been sent out to search for the scattered remnants of C and K troops of the 10th cavalry indicated that its work was completed. He was at the San Luis ranch near Carrizal and his men still were securing the hills along the trails that the dispersed troops followed after the fighting with Carranza's men, but there appeared little chance that any others would be found. Eight men remained unaccounted for and the assumption was that they had been killed.
Sends Boyd's Notebook.
Maj. Jenkins sent to Gen. Pershing a notebook taken from the pocket of Capt. Boyd by a sergeant when the officer fell during the engagement with the Mexicans. It contained three pencilled notes, one a copy of the report to Gen. Pershing detailing the incidents of his march from the main line to a point near Carrizal, one a copy of the note sent by him to the authorities at Carrizal requesting permission to pass through the town and the third the note from Gen. Pershing inviting him to enter the town for a conference. In the note sent by him to the authorities, Capt. Boyd had explained that his command was on a peaceful mission. Reports from border commanders indicated no unusual activity beyond the international line.
Forty-Three Accounted For.
Forty-three Americans of the small expedition are now accounted for, and one other is known to be alive, but is lost somewhere on the desert. All of (Continued on Page 3, Col. 4.)

Active entrenching operations are said to be under way at Villa Ahumada, 52 miles south of Juarez and only nine miles from the field of the Carrizal engagement.
Reports brought to the border from Villa Ahumada Sunday night say that the forces which left Juarez Thursday and Friday are detraining at Ahumada and the troops are digging in west and north of the town. Villa Ahumada is a squat little adobe town set down in an irrigated field with irrigation ditches to the west and southwest of the town, dry washes and arroyos from the mountains cutting the railroad line north and south of the town and tanks, or small lakes, fed by the irrigation ditches to the east of the town. While the town is laid out in such a way that it would be defended against a force of infantry, it would not be able to hold out long against artillery. Americans who are familiar with the town declare as it could be taken without more than an hour of bombardment from the north or northwest.
Carrasco to Guzman.
Gen. Carrasco, Mexican Orozco general, is said to have been sent out of Juarez to Guzman, on the Mexican Northern Western railway, to establish an outpost at that station and to hold back the Pershing column if it starts toward Villa Ahumada, until he can get word from Carranza. Carrasco's revolution and had been living at Carrizal until last week, when he crossed to Juarez and took command of a company of his old men together with a number of Carranza troops.
The Shade Is Misled.
We raise the shade and we miss much more the evening breeze, which was in such close proximity to the old camp at Namiquipa that we could make it without much travel, in our pajamas and slippers every morning. We still may miss the early morning plunge which put us in such good trim for enduring the heat of the middle of the day.
The heat is the real thing for intensity, the thermometer often registering 110 to 115 degrees above zero in the sun for hours at a time.
Little Humidity.
But it is not so enervating as the figures would indicate to a reader who may live where the percentage of humidity is higher than it is here at an elevation of 5000 feet above sea level. In spite of the heat registered during the day, the nights are so cool and so mild, and so refreshing sleep, under an army blanket as we were used to in the winter time, is possible. That makes it easier to endure the heat, and it is being done in a manner calculated to make the camp practically impregnable against any but a force many times our number and well supplied with artillery.
To provide for the health of the men occupying the newer portions of the camp, many new wells have been dug and pumps driven, or otherwise installed, from which an abundance of splendid water for culinary and ablutionary purposes is being secured.
New Possibilities Opened Up.
The sinking and driving of these wells is demonstrating the presence of comparatively abundant quantities of water, which, when peace is restored, may be brought to the surface at small cost for irrigating purposes. The probable effect of this will be to convert the whole of the great plain upon which the towns of Nueva Casas Grandes and Colonia Dublan are located into grain fields, vineyards, orchards and gardens and the homes of thousands of happy and contented men, women and children.
Whether the contented settlers and members of other races will depend upon so many things that a discussion of the particular phase of the question would be out of place at this moment.
What Mormons Have Done.
The Mormons, who occupy several thousands of acres in this valley, have spent many thousands of dollars in the development of water for irrigation, the only result obtained therefrom, up to the present time, being the creation of two or three large artificial bodies of water, locally known as the "Mormon lakes."
Had it not been for the beginning of the revolutionary era, five or six years ago, the water gathered from a large drainage area into the basins now known as the "Mormon lakes" would long since have been carried through aqueducts to the farms of those who had contributed to the cost of the development and the valley would be much better developed along agricultural lines than it is at present.
Chem Power Then Unknown.
When the development of the lakes was begun, the idea of generating power by means of pumps was not thought practicable. Since that time the crude oil engine has been perfected to a point where water may be brought to the surface in large quantities at very small cost and has made possible the reclamation of sections of country such as this, with water but a few feet below the grass roots.
Good Roads Being Developed.
The work of making the roads along the whole line of communications from (Continued on Page 5, Column 2.)

100 CANNON, 150 MACHINE GUNS
Carranza Army Equipped With Artillery But Shy of Good Ammunition.
Washington, D. C., June 26.—Whether a state of war shall exist between the United States and the de facto government of Mexico, depends upon the formal declaration of policy by Gen. Carranza, expected hourly today in response to the note telegraphed to Mexico City Sunday by secretary of state Lansing.
The American government will insist upon the immediate release of the cavalrymen captured at Carrizal, as demanded in the note, but high officials of the administration explain in interpreting the communication that the course of the United States will be determined by Carranza's final statement of his intentions toward the American expedition in Mexico to protect the border rather than on the specific circumstances of the Carrizal incident.
Was Another More Report.
The published report of Capt. Morey's letter was construed as indicating that the American force was to some extent responsible for the clash. Officials noted this fact but said that an official account from Capt. Morey would be the basis of judgment rather than the hurried note written by a man who was expecting death and was suffering from wounds and thirst.
Demands Not Based On Fight.
It was pointed out that secretary Lansing's note did not found its demands upon a statement that the Mexicans precipitated the fight. Apparently the question has no direct connection with the Carrizal incident, but is being pursued by the Mexican note, says Gen. Carranza personally directed that Gen. Trevino resist any movement of American troops in Mexico except retirement toward the border, is the real issue.
Inquire About Mediation.
Six Central and South American republics, through their representatives here, inquired informally today of Eliseo Arredondo, Gen. Carranza's ambassador in Mexico, whether the government would accept offers of mediation in the crisis between Mexico and the United States.
Latin American Nations Will Not Offer Service As Mediators, Announced
Washington, D. C., June 26.—South and Central American nations will not offer mediation to the United States in the Mexican crisis at this time. This announcement was made today by minister plenipotentiary Bolivia, after a conference with secretary Lansing.
Minister Calderon said he had been informed by the secretary of states that the United States considered this was not the time for mediation. The minister added, however, that the Latin American countries might consider the subject again after the United States had received a reply to the note to the de facto government of Mexico.
CHIHUAHUA HAS PLENTY OF FOOD, C. ELMENDORF SAYS
A telegram to The Herald from Carlos Elmendorf, dated at Chihuahua, says reports that the people of Chihuahua are starving are untrue. There is plenty of food there, he says.

WAR OR PEACE TO BE DECIDED
State Organization To Decide.
State committee organizations may be called upon to determine what is to be the attitude of the Progressive party with reference to the candidacy of Mr. Hughes. This was indicated prior to the meeting of the Progressive national committee here today. That the leaders were very much divided as to the proper course to be pursued was evident in their statements and also in the numerous conferences held.
Perkins In For Hughes.
On one hand George W. Perkins, of New York, and William Flynn, of Pennsylvania, appeared to be ready to endorse the Hughes candidacy. On the other hand, John M. Parker, of Louisiana, Progressive nominee for vice president, led a contingent of every man who put principles above party to support the Republican candidate as against Mr. Wilson, whose failures are summarized in the letter.
May Keep Party Organization.
It was stated, however, that a plan offered for the maintenance of the Progressive party as a political unit in the nation, and that Mr. Hughes's name be placed at the head of that party ticket. It was also suggested, it was said, that there be the same set of electors on both the Republican and Progressive tickets.
Suggest Johnson for President.
Another set of representatives of the conservative and radical elements in the committee this morning produced no agreement. There were many advocates of a third party ticket. The name they most frequently mentioned as a candidate for president was that of governor Hiram Johnson of California.
Col. Roosevelt's letter, in part, follows:—
"To the Progressive National Committee:—
Gentlemen:
"In accordance with the message I sent to the Progressive national convention as soon as I had received the notification that it had nominated me for president, I now communicate to you my reasons for declining the honor which I so deeply appreciate. Since the adjournment of the convention I have received between 200 and 300 letters and telegrams from men who had supported me for the nomination, the majority expressing the desire that I would refuse to run, who are willing to see that I should accept the nomination. As it is a physical impossibility to answer these letters and telegrams individually, I beg of the courtesy of the members that they will accept this public statement in lieu of such answers.
"More speaking of anything else, I wish to express my heartfelt and most unstinted admiration for the character and service of the men and women who are up to the present Progressive national convention in 1916.
"There must be preparedness.
"The results of the terrible world war of the past two years have now made it evident to all who are willing to see that in this country there must be spiritual and industrial preparedness along the lines of efficiency, of loyalty to the nation, and of practical application of the precept that each man must be his brother's keeper.
(Continued on page 4, Col. 1.)

MEXICANS ARE COLORADO GUARD LEAVING BORDER
Transport Buffalo Takes Refugees to San Diego; to Return for More.
Washington, D. C., June 26.—Three more navy vessels have been ordered to Veracruz by the navy department. The destroyer Reid left Key West last night, and the destroyer Flusser sailed today. The gunboat Dolphin will leave Guantanamo, Cuba, during the day.
The navy transport Buffalo, carrying a full list of refugees from Mazatlan, Topolobampo and other west coast ports of Mexico, has sailed north, presumably for San Diego, Calif.
After reaching her northern destination and discharging her passengers, the Buffalo will return down the west coast to pick up another load of refugees. The report said Mexicans were leaving the west coast towns for the interior.

MEXICANS ARE COLORADO GUARD LEAVING BORDER
American Cattlemen Murdered; Mexicans Admit Killing Englishman.
Douglas, Ariz., June 26.—William Robertson and Tom Snyder, American cattlemen, have been killed by Mexicans southeast of Nacozari, Son., according to the statement today of military officials in Agua Prieta.
Officials at Arizpe have telegraphed Gen. P. Elias Calles confirming the death of A. R. Dickson, a British subject, who was wounded in a fight with Mexican cowboys, in which Jim Parks, an American prospector, was killed.
The latter fight also took place near Nacozari, a third participant, Norton Rand, now being in prison at Arizpe.
Gen. Calles said that Rand would not be executed, but that his case would be investigated by the civil authorities.
The killing of Robertson and Snyder, who were shot while they were rounding up cattle, is said.

MEXICANS ARE COLORADO GUARD LEAVING BORDER
Military Forces Apparently Intend Not to Try to Defend the Boundary.
San Antonio, Tex., June 26.—News reaching army headquarters here today indicates that the Mexican forces along the Rio Grande from Matamoros to Juarez either have withdrawn their main strength from the border or are preparing to do so. It also indicated that these troops are taking station at strategic points along a line well south of the border, where the railroad junctions allow of the rapid handling of troops, or where the topography of the country would permit of a strong defense.
Their new line, it is reported, would command the line of advance toward the strategic points of Monterey and Saltillo, the Coahuila coal mines, which furnish the main fuel supply of Mexico and on which the movement of locomotives depends, Paredon, the main railroad junction point between Monterey and Saltillo and Torreon, and which probably will be the main base of the Mexican army and Chihuahua City.
The Mexican garrisons at Matamoros, Nuevo Laredo and Juarez are said to be small. Only a negligible force is said to be stationed opposite Del Rio, and the strongest force along the border, that at Piedras Negras opposite Eagle Pass, is reported to evacuate at a moment's notice.

MEXICANS ARE COLORADO GUARD LEAVING BORDER
Told There is "Grave Need For Troops," and To Move At Once.
Denver, Colo., June 26.—Orders directing movements of units of the Colorado National Guard, directed not to Federal service, were received by Adj. Gen. H. P. Gamble today from the Gen. H. P. Gamble today from the central department, U. S. A. at Chicago.
The order declares that "grave need for additional troops" exists and the adjutant general is directed not to wait until the organizations are completed. This will be accomplished when they reach the border, it is stated. Mustering in of the guard began at Golden today.
The adjutant general announced that he expected to have a number of units ready to move within two or three days.

30 AIRPLANES ORDERED BY U. S. FOR PATROL OF BORDER
Washington, D. C., June 26.—Establishment of an aerial patrol along the entire Mexican border is planned by the war department should war come. More than 30 airplanes recently have been ordered, including 14 high-powered machines.
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MEXICANS ARE COLORADO GUARD LEAVING BORDER
Many Troops Leaving Tomorrow.
The crack commands of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and Florida will be started for the border Tuesday or Wednesday.
The number of national guard troops of the department of the east in the mobilization camps has grown to 48,000, according to Maj. Gen. Wood's report to the war department. The men are prepared to entrain for the Mexican border at an hour's notice, he announced.
Many Troops Leaving Tomorrow.
Ten organizations from New York, New Jersey and New Jersey include nine infantry regiments, one signal corps company, one battalion of engineers, three battalions of field artillery, three field hospital companies and three ambulance companies.
It was reported that an urgent call had been received from Washington (Continued on page 3, Col. 3.)

MEXICANS ARE COLORADO GUARD LEAVING BORDER
Let's Make Local Campaign One of Policies Rather Than Personalities